FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, May 30, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

The final vote has not been taken Electoral bill; but the first three articles have been adopted. The majority in its favor is compact and well disciplined, and has decided, in a reunion, held for the purpose, to pass the bill without amendment, driving it through, with all its imperfections on its head. The strong members have been won over by promises, and the feeble ones whipped in by menaces, just as in the famous Missouri Compromise of the United States. A certain M. Vesin, who was a little stubborn, was openly expelled from the party on the floor of the House, after his speech in favor of a third party amendment. "Go to the Mountain, where you belong !" was shouted to him in chorus, and the poor wretch remounted the tribune, to stammer out an apology, and declare that if the amendment should be rejected, he should vote for the law, although it was against his conscience! The morning papers of the majority scold him this morning for supporting the amendment, and add, that he has been forgiven this time, after making all necessary acknowledgments. This scene of abasement is the most pitiable yet witnessed in the French Assembly.

The debate has been a hot one from the commencement, and one of the most able ever witnessed in a parliamentary body. Spite of the great orators who have succeeded each other at the tribune for more than a week, the poet Hugo has borne off the palm of elequence. His rival, Lamartine, confining himself to considerations of mere expediency, failed in making a deep impression. Men listen now to Lamartine, not for the lofty truth he utters, but for the melody and beauty of his language. They hear him

"but to please their ear, Not mend their minds; as some to church repair, Not for the doctrine, but the music there"

The daily press of this city has been filled, since the commencement of the discussion, with appreciations of the different orators, each party praising its own orators, and satirizing those of the opposition. Each orator has not one Rhadaofficial report, before the two party presses approach the body; one is his good and the other his bad angel, and they chant their requiems over him, and, under pretence of using holy water. springe did, one Wild satire, and the other at

The press has said more of Victor Hugo than of any other member who has spoken on the bill. He has been better praised and more roundly abused than any other. Open a journal of the Opposition, and you will find something like the

What a great orator! What a magnificent poet! What a path of light Victor Hugo leaves after him! He embraces at a single glance the confines of the European horizon. He advances, and in three steps he has traversed the world. He disdains the present, and reads, with prophetic eye, the future. He resembles the Sybil of old, when, all-inspired by the Divinity, she agitated herself on the tripod; or Moses, when crowned on Sinai with the halo from heaven. What a beautiful cadence in his periods! What an inbreathing of the soul into each word! What floods of harmony! His language seems to flow over sands of gold through a prairie of flowers. His words enter the heart; he insinuates with irresistible sweetness, he attracts and subjugates the

melody of poetry nor the firmness and ease of part of the world. prose. And, besides, don't speak to us of these orator-poets! They always fly on their swans' wines a hundred miles from the question. This was simply whether a citizen who pays no tax ought to vote, and lo and behold! Mr. Hugo buries himself in the sands of Libya, or interrogates the oracles of the god Memnon! Men ought to leave poetry to the manufacturers of self with playing on his flute all sorts of airs; but it is not by flute-playing that he can defend Liberty, or save society from the bloody talons of Socialism. We shall praise M. Hugo more when he confines his attention to writing such pieces as Angelo for the stage, and leave politics to those who understand them.

From the bitter attacks and vigorous defence of M. Hugo, it is fair to infer that his speech has made a great impression. Birds bite the best cherries. The ties which formerly bound him to the majority are severed, and he is now fairly launched on the sea of liberalism.

The local news of Paris and the news from the interior are not interesting. Nothing is heard of except the opposition to the Electoral law, and the persecution of editors: 1,900,000 signatures have already been affixed to the petitions against it. At Paris, the packed jury is sending writers, editors, and publishers, to prison-It is not improbable that M. Emile de Girardin will be condemned, before long, for he is the candidate of the Democrats of the department of Bas-Rhin for the local election of the 9th. The Government will scarcely permit him to arrive at the door of the Assembly without persecuting

The President has given orders to the director of the Gobelins Tapestry Manufacture to commence his portrait in one or two fine carpets. He must he calculating on a long stay at the Elysée; for one of these carpets cannot be finished in less than four or five years. Several, intended to hand down to posterity the features and glorious deeds of the sons of Louis Philippe, remain in an un-

A madman, named Sefelage, attempted, on the 22d of May, to assassinate the King of Prussia, as the latter was passing from his carriage to the railroad cars at Charlottenburg. The King had raised his hand to his hat, to return the salutations of the bystanders, at the moment of the discharge of the pistol. This act of politeness saved his life; the ball aimed at his breast struck his wrist, and glanced down toward the elbow, tearing open the arm frightfully. It is a flesh wound only, and the physicians give the public the assurance that the King will soon recover the use of the limb. The Queen was close to the King.

and was spattered with his blood. ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

The difficulty between England and France has nearly ceased to attract attention at Paris. it was a three days bubble. Nothing definitive has been agreed on yet as the basis of a reconciliation, but the dispositions on both sides are excellent. Lord Palmerston sent over last week a proposition in eighty-six pages, the purport of which may he stated in three, as follows: "What done can't be helped, but in regard to the laims not included in the arrangement with Greece, we will accept, not your good offices but French Cabinet. The negotiation is prolonged the Prussian alliance, and, if that should be found too bold a step, to make a proper show of ndignation before resuming friendly relations with Lord Palmerston. An opinion pretty gen-erally entertained here in diplomatic circles is, that the sudden supture of relations with Enggreat eye-sore to the Continental Governments.

A recent occurrence at Cadiz may again embroil the English and Spanish Cabinets. An English officer was arrested there last week, and thrown into prison, for some infringement of the regulations of the port—the officer denying the charge. The English Consul protested officially

against the imprisonment.

In the case of the English claims against Tuscany, nothing certain is known since the positive declaration of Austria, that she would consider an attack on Tuscany equivalent to one on her-self. This is an alliance of two insolvents against a constable. If England will turn herself into a hum-bailiff for the collection of debts, she mast expect to find occasionally a manor where resist-ance is fancied to be a right.

England is now menacing Naples with a de-monstration after the fashion of the one against Greece, in order to compel the compensation of her subjects whose property was destroyed in the recent troubles in Sicily. The fleet of Admiral Parker may be used in this case also, if Naples does not keep her promises in this matter. No positive act has yet taken place, but the negotiations are said to have taken a most threatening tone. England is presenting herself everywhere with overdue notes in one hand, and a pistol in the other. "Pay or be shot," is her war cry.

SWITZERLAND. The tactics of the reaction in the last election eering campaign were very able; they consisted in adopting the banners and principles of the Liberals, and shouting louder than they for the National Independence and honor. Leaders who were obnoxious to the people, on account of their connection with the old Sonderbond, effaced them selves from view during the struggle. This plan was approved, if not derised, by the displanations of the absolute Powers. Considerable sums of money were furnished by mysterious hands for the corruption of the election, and the reputed bribery is so extensive, that fifty-two of the suc cessful candidates of the Sonderbond find their seats contested. The influence of foreign intrigues on the elections in Switzerland, and the in on the elections in Switzerland, and the immense importance to the reaction of falsifying the ex-pression of the popular will in Switzerland, were admirably demonstrated in the opening speech of the President of the late Swiss Assembly.

HOLLAND.

The only news from this country is the pre entation of a bill by M. Thorbecke, the leading Minister, for the extension of the right of suf-frage, by the lowering of the property qualifica-tion. The same bill provides for the division of the State into electoral districts, in such a manner as to cause the most violent opposition among manthus to judge him, but two. Scarcely has his speech been fairly enshrouded in the Moniteur, or men, the bill has been drawn up so as to favor the Protestants at their expense. If they car show that the bill will not secure a fair expresion of the will of the majority, it should be modified; but there is no doubt of its passage. Aside from this alleged injustice, it is encouraging to

while those of France are retrograding. It is a power in France, that moment his liberalism begins to vanish. Some attribute this to an inhe-French character, but, certainly, the immense patronage and arbitrary power attached to the office of a French Minister is sufficient to account for the change, without supposing such faults in the national character. The French centralization system is enough to corrupt almost any man in fact, there are few Americans who would come out pure from a French Ministry. An effectual way to prevent a man from getting dizzy on a

CIRCASSIA. The inhabitants of the mountains near the Caspian sea are genuine Hotspurs, always prompt to quarrel with Russia. With them, too, the blow goes before the word. At the first news, some months ago, of the hospitality offered to Kossuth in Turkey, and the expected war between that Power and Russia, the Circassian chiefs held a meeting in some cavern, and re-solved to aid Turkey by all the means in their power. According to the logic of these warlike men, the less time wasted in sending down to most rebellious spirits, and the angry murmurs of political passions are hushed in his presence.

Pick up one of the Ministerial papers, and you find a very different notice of the same effort, running perhaps in this strain:

Victor Hugo is evidently on the decline; he lost himself entirely to-day in an empty and dull phraseology. His oratorical style has neither the Constantinople to know if their aid was needed

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND THE CLERGY The relation of the Clergy in Europe to Public Instruction merits a few words. It has been the policy of most of the Governments to place the control of common school education party in the hands of the Clergy, who have always contended for the monopoly. This is true of both Catholic and Protestant countries. A continual struggle has thus been kept up between the Clergy and the ought to leave poetry to the manufacturers of rhymes and metaphors, and in business matters speak the language of business. The priests of Memphis, the dwellers on the Caspian sea, the Romans of the Coliseum, and the god Memnon, have nothing to do, that we know of, with paying our taxes in France. Victor Hugo amuses himour taxes in France. Victor Hugo amuses himour taxes in France. the bishops and archbishops have sent to the Sen-ate a solemn protest against the bill. In Sweden a law has just been passed, on this subject, quite as unfavorable to the Clergy, who have also pro-tested. King Oscar has taken no notice of their protest, but has ordered the law to be enforced throughout his dominions. In Austria, the increased power given by the Government to the Clergy has occasioned much discontent among

The case of the Archbishop of Turin has been brought to a close. He has been found guilty of exciting a revolt against the laws of the land, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and five hundred livres fine. The Archbishop refused to go to the trial, and declared that if he were taken by force, it would be necessary to drag him every by force, it would be necessary to drag him every foot of the way. In these circumstances, the court decided not to compel him to come, and condemned him by default, after hearing all the proof, and after a verdict of guilty by the jury. The verdict and sentence are fully sustained by public sentiment, which condemns severely the ecclesiastical attempt at revolt. The Archbishop has the sympathy of the high Clergy of Piedmont, one of whom has imitated his example by addressing a circular to the Clergy of his diocese, commanding them to refuse all obedience to the constituted powers. After this act of bravado, in full conformity, it must be confessed, with the Pope's instructions to After this act of bravado, in full conformity, it must be confessed, with the Pope's instructions to the Piedmont Clergy, in the famous epistle countersigned by Cardinal Antonelli, and addressed to the Piedmont Government, Bishop Varccini attempted to escape, but he has been detained and indicted. The King of Piedmont shows that he is not inclined to have a the hardest desired and indicted. is not inclined to humor the absurd claims of the

Romish hierarchy.

M. Montalembert, and other defenders of Cath olicism in France, have got up a subscription in order to purchase a cross of solid gold, to be trans-mitted to the Archbishop of Turin, as a testimony of their admiration for his rebellion against the laws of Piedmont. And yet, M. Montalembert

order in France.
Some sensation was produced at Turin las Some sensation was produced at Turin last week, by a motion made in the Chamber of Deputies, by M. Brofferio, for the abolition of all the foreign Legations of Piedmont. He took the ground that these Legations were useless, to say the least cometimes hurtful, and always very expensive. They are certainly very serious burdens on the treasury of a country like Piedmont, whose relations with foreign countries are not of such improvements as to demand resident ministers. such importance as to demand resident ministers at foreign courts. The relations of the United States with most of the countries of Europe are not so pressing as those of Piedmont, but we are rich enough to support the folly, and Piedmont is

HUNKERISM in the free States finds a warm pat ron in the Washington Union. It rejoices over the defeat of Mr. Palfrey by the scattering votes of Democrats who would rather Freedom should be lost for want of one vote from the North, than give up their miserable party prejudices. The Union is very complimentary towards the "leadera" who, for the purpose of securing a full renresentation in Congress for Massachusetts, in this emergency, advised the Democrats to desist from a struggle that could secure not a single benefit to the Democracy, but might lead to a result which all parties at the North would deprecate. It styles them "leaders of weak virtues and inexpe-

who was alected as a Wilmot Proviso man, on his furnishes the following intelligence:

dicts this statement, so far as the Tariff is concerned. The Democracy of Pennsylvania can compromise the question of Protection to Freedom but Protection to Iron!-not for the world would they compromise that! What a noble Democ-

The Union favors Mr. Wilmot with its kind regards, and hopes that he "will have an opportunity, in the bosom of retirement, of repenting of the mischief which he has already inflicted upon his country.

It is delightful to know from Holy Writ that the hope of the wicked shall perish."

THE RICHMOND (VA.) WHIC, which at first faored the Compromise, has taken strong ground against it. It thinks the South can do better than take this projet. The admission of California, which is inevitable, and the leaving the wild regions of Utah and New Mexico to take care of themselves, cannot be worse than the dismemberment of Texas, the conversion of a portion of it into free territory, the increase of the national debt some ten or twenty-five millions, and the unqualified acknowledgment of the power of Congress to pass the Proviso. The North does not ask these concessions, which Mr. Clay makes: and the South ought not to volunteer them "

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

A motion made by Mr. Hale, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next, was, after considerable discussion, voted Yeas 17, nays 28.

A bill authorizing a change of venue in certain cases in the District of Columbia, to the courts of the district of Maryland, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen, the pending question being on the motion of Mr.

Turney to strike out the 39th section, relating to the Texas boundary.

Mr. Clemens having moved to fill the blank in this part of the bill with one million of dollars, a discussion arose, in which Mesers. Clay, Hale, King, and Butler, participated, and at the close of which, the vote being taken, stood—

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Hale, Hunter, Pearce, Soulé, and NAVS-Messrs Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Daw-

Underwood, Wales, Walker, Webster, and Whit The question then recurred on the motion o Mr. Turney to strike out the whole section. After a protracted debate, the question was

taken, and the vote stood: YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Butler, Chase Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Upham, Wales

and Yulee-24. NAYS-Mesers. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Jones King, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, Webster

and Whitcomb - 27.

Mr. King said that Mr. Clemens had paired off with Mr. Douglas, who was detained at his lodg-

ings by sickness The reader, in estimating the chances of the assage of the bill through the Senate, will bear mind that had this section been stricken out. the bill would have been doomed. He will then observe that Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dickinson, Dodge, Jones, Norris, Shields, Sturgeon, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb, from free States, voted against striking out; in other words, in such a way as to promote the chances of the passage of the bill. The names of Norris, Shields, and Walker, have not heretofore been found in such on the Private Calender was lost—yeas 86, nays on the support the amendment of the gentleman

The Senate adjourned. SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1850

Memorials were presented by Mr. Hale on the subject of peace, and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; also, anti-slavery memorials, which were laid upon the table.

An order submitted by Mr. Yulee yesterday, that when the Senate meet on Monday, it be to adjourn till Thursday next, coming up, Mr. Clay objected to the resolution, and called for the year

and nays.

Mr. Berrien suggested that it would be better to resolve to adjourn on Thursday next till the Monday following. That would give time to put he Chamber in summer trim. Mr. Yulee accepted the suggestion, and the

vote being taken on his resolution as modified stood-yeas 34, nays 10. The Senate resumed the consideration

The question pending was on an amendment proposed by Mr. Hale to the 13th section.
He moved to strike out the words, "where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall ex-ceed \$1,000," and insert, "in all cases in which said Supreme Court of the United States would have jurisdiction, if said cases had arisen in any one of the United States."

The part of the section, if amended as pro would read as follows:
"Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, in all cases in which said Supreme Court of the United States would have jurisdic-

tion, if said case had arisen in any of the United After some remarks of Messrs. Clay, Hale, Ber rien, and Webster— Mr. Hale withdrew that portion of his amend

nent proposed to be inserted, and offered the fol-owing in lieu thereof: lowing in lieu thereof:

Except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court without regard to the value of the matter, propwithout regard to the value of the matter, properly, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States for the decision of the said Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the queston of personal freedom?

Mr. Hale molified his motion so as to strike out

no part of the bill, but insert as above last pro-

the amendment was then adopted. the bill, relating to the establishment of the Territory of Utah, by inserting: "And when the said Territory or any portion of the same shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the

Mr. Soulé said that he desired by this amend-ment to ascertain the meaning of this part of the bill, as considered by the Committee of Thir-

Mr. Hale opposed the amendment; he considered that this Congress had no right to make a compact to bind any future Congress in its action upon the admission of a new State.

Mr. Dayton said that there was much force in

what was said by the Schator from New Hamp-shire. He would not vote against the amendment, but, that he might not be misunderstood, he would Senator from New Hampshire had stated all the reasons which had influenced his course.

to this amendment, but he stated some objection to the form of the amendment. Mr. Berrien replied, and urged the adoption of

Mr. Clemens moved, and the bill was postpon

And shortly afterwards adjourned MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1850.

After the transaction of the usual morning busi-ness, the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirteen, Mr. Soule's

of territory in the United States whose character House. We are informed that Mr. Thompson gives a very fattering report of the compromue spirit that now actuates the popular mind of the Democracy of the Keystone Rate. The tariff question has blown away. We will carry the State the enauing fall by from aftern to twenty thousand majority."

Mr. Thompson, in a note to the Union, contraas regards slavery or free soil, was not

decent argument contained in the various stric-tures upon his speeches, he might have been induced to stop and examine it. But upon exami-nation it would be found that all these strictures upon his course, his conduct, speeches, &c., were nothing but idle wonder and empty declamation. With regard to the comments contained in the public press it would be of but little use to reply to them. But, if any one would undertake here to point out any inconsistency in snything he had done, he would meet that person in debate, and he would be content to stand or fall by the result. His object here was peace; his desire reconcilia-tion. He was not here to make out a case for the North, or a case for the South. He was against any agitation North or South, and desired to put down all sectional questions. He was an American. He knew no country but America. He knew no particular locality in the country. He was for the Union—for the whole of the United for the whole Union, and, God willing, would be so to the end of the chapter. [Applause in all

parts of the chamber]
Mr. Norris said that the prohibition or tolera-Mr. Norris said that the promotion of tolera-tion of slavery by a new State was not and should not be a test upon their admission. For this rea-son he was disposed to yote for the amendment, not because he considered it at all necessary, but because he was unwilling that his name should appear on the record of the Senate against what he considered a great constitutional principle, binding upon him equally with every other Sena-

Mr. Seward stated that having paired off with Mr. Dickinson, he could not vote; but if he could, he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the words "admitted as a State," and insert as follows: At the proper time, to be judged of by Congress, the people of said Territory shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. This amendment was debated by Messrs. Cass

King, Hale, Seward, Baldwin, and Soulé. And the question being taken, the amendment to the amendment was rejected by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, D. vis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, and Walk-

NAVS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Ben-Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Spruance, Spruance Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—38. of Mr. Soule, medical and appressed their in-

tention to vote against the amendment, but did not, by their votes, desire to be considered as being committed either way upon the proposition.

Messrs. Dodge of Iowa and Douglas explained heir reasons for voting for the amendment

their reasons for voting for the amendment.

And the question being taken, the amendment of Mr. Soulé was adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster Whitcomb, and Yulee-38.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, and Walk-Mr. Hale moved to insert at the end of the first

section (the part of the bill relating to California) the following:

"New States not exceeding two in number, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State of Califor-nia, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. King moved, and the bill was postponed till

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was lost-yeas 81, nays

mr. McClornand reported a bill to amend an act carrying into effect the treaty with China, so as to exclude Macao and its dependencies from the act. The question was taken, and the bill was

passed. Mr. Buel, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making indemnity for French spo-liations, &c. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee on Territories. reported a bill authorizing the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to extend their annual sessions to thirty days. Passed.

Mr. Bayly, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills, viz:

A bill making appropriations out of the revenues
of the Post Office Department for its support for

the year ending June 30, 1851.

A bill to defray the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year end-ing June 30, 1851. And

ing June 30, 1851. And
A bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1850.

These bills were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill last mentioned.

After considerable discussion, the Committee rose, the bill was reported to the House, put through all its stages and passed, and the Ho

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1850. Mr. Inge of Alabama asked that the pending

question be stated.

The Clerk reported it, when Mr. McClernand withdrew a formal amendment which he offered yesterday; and that of Mr. Greene, proposing to run the Missouri boundary line to the Pacific, was announced as before the Committee for their con-

Mr. Inge moved to amend it by adding a proviso, to the effect, that the people of any portion of the Territory, when assembled in convention, in pursuance of constitutional authority, to form a State Constitution, have the right to adopt or exclude African slavery; and their determination of the question, either adopting or excluding African slavery, shall be no obstacle to the admission of such State into the Union. He said that the object the House when this subject was last under con-

Mr. Winthrop remarked that the question was

Mr. Winthrop remarked that the question was the admission of California.

Mr. Van Dyke of New Jersey. Will the gentleman withdraw the amendment?

Mr. Inge. If you promise to renew it. [A voice: "In the same spirit."] I don't care in what spirit. Mr. Van Dyke renewed the amendment; and then expressed his opinion that because the Constitution of a new State recognises slavery or not, it was no ground of objection to her admission, if she came in all other respects properly. He did not voice for the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky, for the reason that it grew out of the assumption that California is to be divided.

Mr. Inge. It does not touch that question at all.

Mr. McClernand referred to the amendment of Mr. Stanton, which was rejected on Thursday.

Mr. Inge. It does not touch that question at all.
Mr. McClernand referred to the amendment of
Mr. Stanton, which was rejected on Thursday.
He voted for it, because the principle it asserted
was sound, and for a similar reason should vote
for that now before the Committee, although he
might be inclined to vote against the amendment
of the gentleman from Missouri, if it should be

Mr. Hibbard suggested an amendment to the proposition of Mr. Inge, so as to read—that no State hereafter applying for admission, which shall in other respects be entitled to admission, ought to be excluded by Congress, for the reason nat her Constitution tolerates slavery or not Mr. Stanly said the gentleman from Alabama had very ahrewdly drawn his amendment, so as that the Committee, if they sustained it, would in effect declare that California was doing wrong in asking to be admitted at this time. If they voted the gentleman's amendment in, they voted California out.

Mr. Biasell said that he should vote for the proposition, because it embodied the principles on which his constituents stand.

Mr. Butler admitted the right of a State to say, when she presented herself for admission, whether she will or not have slavery; and, so far as he was concerned, he wished this to have all the effect he

ald give it.

Mr. Root of Ohio said that the amendment offering to the South. He asked whether this was a place to distribute sugar-cake and bonbona. The country wanted peace and quiet, God knows, but then would not get it by sticking in this amendment. Event for Californis by itself, and he would even use against an amendment embodying the Buffalo platform.

Mr. Morse of Louisiana did not want complimentary votes. He wanted something substan-

He would vote for this amendment, because he tial. The Union was not worth a curse as long still believed that shavery could never be intro-duced into the Territories.

He said that if there had been anything like a hope that this question will be agitated until the doughfaces and agitators shall be crushed, and until the friends of the South are prepared to say that there shall be no milk-and-water com-

> Mr. Schenck of Ohio desired an amendment to be offered, to the effect that no objection should be made to the admission of California, because she has inserted in her Constitution a

clause against slavery.

Mr. Seddon of Virginia said, as to the admission of California, there are many vital objec-tions to it; the greatest of which is that the Southern States had not a fair chance to partici-

pate in the settlement of her institutions.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia said, in his judgment the right asked for, involving as it does political equality, is worth a thousand such Unions as we have, even if they were each a thousand times more valuable than this. Deprive us of this right, he said-appropriate this common property to yourselves-it is then your Government, not mine. Then I am its enemy, and I am willing, if I can, to bring up my children and my constituents to the altar of liberty, and, like Hamilcar, I would swear them to eternal hostility to your foul domination. Give us our just rights, and we are ever ready, as heretofore, to stand by the Union, every part of it, and its every interest Refuse it, and I for one will strike for independ ence. [Several gentlemen cried, "Good!" "good!"]
Mr. Meade inquired of the gentleman from
Ohio [Mr. Schenck] whether he would vote for

the admission of California, if her Constitution Mr. Schenck replied, that he had always recognised, and does recognise, the right of the people, when they form State Governments, to permit slavery or not, as they please. He was in favor of excluding slavery while they were in a Territorial condition, that they might have free insti-tutions when they came to legislate for them-

Mr. Giddings said it was time that gentlemen should vote instead of talk. He and his constitu-ents were inevitably, unalterably opposed to the admission of another State with a slave constitution. Gentlemen who had spoken were willing that a hundred slaves should have as much representation as sixty freemen. He protested against the feeling which puts Northern freemen

on a level with Southern slaves.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee said that the North do not desire compromise. They want to run through the California bill, and defeat other measures. They are fighting behind masked bat-teries. While distinguished Senators are trying to settle the agitating questions by compromise, gentlemen here are trying to defeat it. He was willing that the House shall not act on the subject at present, and would consent that they pro-ceed to the consideration of the Appropriation adopt a plan to meet the appropriate of the House ne woma on willing to let the majority pass the California bill.

Mr. Casey of Pennsylvania said that he was in favor of the principle of letting the people of the Territory decide the question of slavery for Mr. Inge. In its application to all Territories

Mr. Casey. I have already said, if there had been a slavery clause in the Constitution of California, I should have voted for her admission, it there were no other objections. If New Mexico should come here with a slavery clause in her Constitution, I should vote for her admission.

Mr. Houston of Delaware said that he had listened with infinite pleasure to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Casey.] He was happy to find one at least of that noble and gallant State

to justify him in his position on this question be-fore the Committee. He was one of the number who voted for the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky; not with a view to embarrass the bill, but as a great cardinal republican principle, on which he would not only risk his political principles, but his life, and, if necessary, the Union itself. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania said that he was

puzzled how to vote. At first he had not much doubt about it. His colleague [Mr. Casey] had given way; and, since he found that Delaware was going South, he did not know what would be the consequences of disunion if it should take place, and Delaware be against the North He hoped, however, the gentleman who had just spoken would retract, and leave it a doubtful idea (he wanted to deal frankly, but not offen-sively) to the South, that any more slave States will be admitted, for he believed it to be the setritory now free. ["It is the voice of the Whigs." Let it go to the cause of the Whig or Democratiparty, he would ask no better platform. Inde-pendently of morals, there was a political principle which ought to govern the question. When the Constitution was formed, the slave States then in the Union were allowed to have their property represented—five slaves counting as three freemen. This was evidently unjust, un-less you place the horses and carriages, as con-tended for by the gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. Morse,] on the same footing. There was nothing in the Constitution which says that the privilege shall be extended to future States. He understood that his colleague was willing tha five slaves should count as three of his white con

of acting at once. He had, from the commence ment, been in favor of putting in California, and settling all these questions one at a time. He re-pudiated the miserable policy of the President, and believed that any action was better than none. He had rarely heard it denied, except by Abolitionists, that the people, when they form a State Constitution, have a right to prohibit sla-very or not. It is a principle not denied, scarcely,

non-slaveholding States.

Mr. Vinton should vote against the proposi justifies slavery it shall be no objection to her admission, for the reason that if there is anything more firmly settled than another in this Government, it is this. As a Northern man, he would not vote for it; as a Southern man, he would not He had no doubt about it, and therefore would

not vote for it. The proposition requires no le-gislation; it was a mere abstraction; it hurts no one, and amounts to nothing.

Mr. Casey wished to utter a word in reply to his colleague, [Mr. Stevens] who said that he (Mr. C.) would give as much representation to five slaveholders as to three of his own people. The representation is not of slaveholders, but ne-groes themselves. He wanted this to go forth with what was said by his colleague, namely: that his colleague was elected to Congress by fourteen thousand Whigs, who voted for General Taylor. and yet the gentleman has not yet said one wo

in favor of the plan of the President!

Mr. Carter (the amendment of Mr. Inge having passed first from one, then to another, to enable gentlemen to express their views under the five-minute rule) obtained the floor, and offered the same amendment, for the purpose of getting a vote on it. He withdrew it, however, and Mr. Gorman of Indiana. The Wilmot Proviso nounts to the same thing as the declarati there shall be no more slave States formed out of

territory now free. If you adopt the Wilmot Proviso on the people of free territory, you might as well say they are no longer freemen, but are manacled by you. Can gentlemen who indulge in such conduct expect the Union to be held together? They have almost torn the foundation

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1850. Mr. Bayly moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution making the various appropriation bills the order of the day for June

appropriation this the order of the day for June 24th. Lost—yeas 114, nays 67—two-thirds being required to suspend the rules.

The House refused, by a vote of 117 nays to 81 yeas, to suspend the rules for a resolution to adjourn sine die on 12th of August next.

Ordered, that hereafter the House meet at eleven colors.

The Committee on Public Lands was instructed to report a bill granting denations of townships of lands to the several States, for the benefit of insti-tutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the

A motion to go into Committee of the Wholeon the state of the Union having been made, Mr. Doty moved to amend by instruction requiring the Committee to report, unless it rises, the Presi-dent's message, and his bill for the admission of

After a question of order had been raised and discussed, the motion was withdrawn to enable Mr. Wentworth to move a suspension of the rules for the purpose of submitting the instructions proposed by Mr. Doty. But the House refused to suspend the rules, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The vote was as follows:

YKAN—Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, Allen, Andrews, Ashmun, Bennett, Bingham, Bissell, Bokee, Booth, Briggs, Brooks, Buel, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Cable, Calvin, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dianey, Dixon, Doty, Dunoan, Dunham, Durkee, N. Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Harlan, T. L. Harris, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Hoagland, Houston, Howe, Hunter, Wm. T. Jackson, Julian, D. P. King, G. G. King, J. G. King, J. A. King, Preston King, Leffier, Little-

field, Horace Mann, Job Mann, Matteson, Mc-Donald, McKissock, McLanahan, Meacham, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Ogle, Olds, Otis, Peaslee, Peck, Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Richardson, Risley, Robinson, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Rumsey, jr., Sackett, Sawtelle, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding.

Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Stanly, Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, James Thompson, W. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Walden, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whittelsey, Wildrick, Wilmot, Wilson, Winthrop, and Wood—121.

Navs—Messrs. Alston, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowie, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, George A. Caldwell, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Conrad, Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Green, Hall, Hammundson, Ewing, Featherston, Green nundson, Ewing, Featherston, Green, Hall, Ham-lton, Haralson, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Hilliard, Holladay, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, J. W. Jackson, A. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La Sere, McClernand, R. M. McLane, F. E. Mcean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, liller, Millson, Morehead, Morse, Morton, Orr, utlaw, Parker, Powell, Robbins, Jr., Ross, Savage, addon, Shepperd, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, sephens, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Toombs, able, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Williams oodward, and Young-77. And the House then adjourned

CONGRESS ON TUESDAY.

n the Senate, Mr. Hale's amendment, to prode for the division of California, so as to form o or more States hereafter, was withdrawn, afhaving been amended so as to provide that the new State or States might be admitted with or without slavery.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved an amendment, looking to the abrogation of the laws of Mexico. now in force in the Territories; to which Mr. Hale moved a proviso, excepting those laws relating to

In the House, nothing of importance was done

To the Editor of the National Era :

Sin: On seeing the article in your last paper touching my course on the Senate's bill in rela-tion to California and the Territories, I at first intended to correct the more material errors found in it, so far as the feeble state of my health would permit, in a few remarks in my place, on the amendments to the bill then and yet pending beore the Senate. This, I was unexpectedly prevented from doing at the time I desired, and I now find it too late to finish for publication in your next number a more extended notice of tha

To prevent, however, a wrong impression upon the public mind, I desire, without further delay, the public mind, I desire, without further delay, to say briefly through your paper, and any other into which your arterie may ne copied, that you even advised or suggested, (in conference with General Foote or any other person,) the amendment offered by Governor Pratt, and adopted by

Colonel Davis; in error, (materially affecting the Colonel Davis, in error, (materially affecting the sense in relation to the present controversy) in the extracts from my message and letter, purport-ed to be given in that article; in error as to the alleged priority in time of Mr. Owen's letter to mine, and consequently as to all inferences thence deduced, and statements thereon made; and in error as to the motives which induced me to vote for raising the "Compromise Committee," as it has been termed, and against laying the bill re-ported from that Committee upon the table. I am far from charging you with intentional

injustice towards me in this matter, and I would even hope (especially at this distance of time and space as to some of the points involved) that none as existed on the part of others, through whom on must have derived your information. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB. Washington City, June 4, 1850.

GOOD BUSINESS.

The OAK HALL establishment, in Boston, sells annu ally half a million dellars' worth of Clothing. This is probably more than is sold by any other establishment in the untry. This argues well for the low-price system, which the motto of that establishment

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Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the aspection only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmosterpansion of the presentage.

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ditor.

This paper is established as the organ of the Free Pres. This paper is established as the crgan of the Free Pres-ylerian Church in the United States. One of its promi-ent objects, therefore, will be to explain and defend the osition of this Church on those points which distringuish if from other branches or the Freehyterian family. The ree Church having withdrawn Christian fellowship from hose guilty of the practice or advocacy of slaveholding, and requiring its voting members to honor the Divine in-titution of Civil Government, by refusing to cast their relating to make a because it consequence in the Bible and the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the con-Attation of Civil Government, by refusing to cast their vitor for men whose character is condemned in the Bible is paper will vindicate the action of the Church on these lints. Avoiding everything merely local and partisan in olitics, it will remark freely on public men and measures of urge the duty of Christian consistency in political as-

and urge the duty of Christian consistency in political as well as esclesiastical relations. It is the glory of Christianity, that it is a remeity devised by Infinite wisdom and soodness for all the evils, moral, sooins, and political, that curse the world. But its value, like that of other remedies, depends upon its opplication to the disease. The times are propitious for the establishment of a religious journal that shall illustrate this sentiment, and thus fairly represent the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ as eternally heatile to everything that robs tiod of his glory, or man of his rights. Such a religion, it is deemed, thus emancipated from all thraidom, would take the weapons from the hands of infidelity, and the sustenance from its lips; for the infidelity of this day and country feeds and strengthens on the glaring inconsistency of the professing Church with the morality of the New Testament.

the professing Church with the morality of the real annual ment.

While its theological sentiments will be in harmony with the standards of the Church, the Free Presbyterian will be no proselyting sectarian, incasable of wishing well to other departments of the reforming Church; but believing that the Church of God is one in real unity, and should be one in visible unity, it will so operate in every striptural affort to lower down denominational distinctions, and promote nutual love and confidence among ait the real followers of Christ.

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Sworn and subscribed, this 27th day of July, 1849, before New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849. New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849.

Gentleman: My wise suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was af fletted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We can sulted various physicians and tried numerous remedies without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsaparilla On his recommendation, my wife and daughter decided or trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My along here is allowed as a papearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and sealy, it became smooth and soft My wife's aufferings are almost gone, and its uses after the longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure Yours, with respect,

Pastor of the Roptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

Bardstown, Ky., July 70, 1849.

Gentleman: It is my duty to communicate facts in rela

and other inflammatory symptoms, restoring her to perfect health.

I sund this statement as an set of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use San to Sarasparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the estalogue of medicine.

With feelings of insting gratitude, I remain your friend,

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Yours, very truly,

Means A. R. & D. Sande.